

—Mr. Smyth spoke of the superstitions amongst Arizonans about the "Campomoche" killing stock.

—Mr. Rohwer told of a recent paper by the Swedish entomologist, Mr. Tullgren, in which he showed that two European species of sawflies live inside the young fruit of plum and apple. These belong to the genus *Hoplocampa*, and it is probable that some day it will be found that some of the American species of *Hoplocampa* live inside of fruit.

Mr. Quaintance said that not long ago Mr. Rohwer determined a species of *Hoplocampa* from California which lives inside of cherries.

Mr. Rohwer stated that no economic data was sent with the specimens to him.

The following papers were accepted for publication:

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE MYMARID GENUS *STETHYNIUM* ENOCK IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

The genus *Stethynium* was recently described by Enock (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., Dec. 31, 1909, pp. 452-453, pl. XII, figs. 1-5) from an English species. It is a rather peculiar group characterized by bearing a well-defined, 3-jointed antennal club and peculiarly shaped fore wings which have the marginal cilia characteristically arranged. Elsewhere I record an American species of this genus, and just recently Dr. L. O. Howard has sent me a distinct form of it from West Australia, which I describe beyond. It might be well worth recording in this connection that the abnormally broad posterior wings which characterize this species are also borne by an *Anagrus* from the same locality. It remains to be seen what significance this fact has, but it may be that the forms with broad posterior wings are peculiar to the Australian region alone; an *Alaptus* from that region, however, has the usual slender caudal wings, and this is true of forms in other genera described from the Australian region.

I describe the West Australian species of *Stethynium* herewith and then give a diagnostic table of the few known species of the genus. Perhaps *Stethynium*, in regard to distribution, is typical of mymarid genera; thus, it is worldwide in its distribution, common to several continents, but its species appear to be restricted to the limits, at the most, of the continents to which they are indigenous; that is to say, the species indigenous to a continent are distinct from the native species of other continents.

Stethynium peregrinum, new species.

A species at once distinguished from the type species of the genus (*triclavatum* Enoch) and the American species (*faunum* Girault) by bearing decidedly broader posterior wings which are very broad for a mymarid, nearly as broad as the fore wings of some Anagri (e. g., *Anagrus armatus* Ashmead). Comparing it with *faunum* (actual specimens), it is twice more robust (easily visible to the eye, for instance, *faunum* being minute thus) and distinctly different in color, being reddish brown (about Indian red), while *faunum* is yellow (gamboge); the antenna differs in bearing shorter funicle joints, the second funicle joint, for instance, not slender and relatively long, thrice longer than wide, but only about a third longer than wide and no longer than the third joint; also the antennal club is decidedly longer in *peregrinum*. The fore wings in this species are much broader than in *faunum* and differ in shape, in that the apex is not an obtuse point but regularly rounded; moreover the marginal cilia are decidedly shorter in *peregrinum*.

NORMAL POSITION. •

Female.—Length 0.73 mm. Large for the genus.

General color uniformly reddish brown, the antennæ, venation, and legs dusky brown, the distal tarsal joints dusky. Eyes dark red. Fore wings irregularly, rather lightly, fumated proximad under the venation, especially at the dilatation or caudal lobe along the posterior margin, and both wings with a slight dusky appearance throughout. Pronotum and vertex occasionally fuscous.

Fore wings about as in the type species in regard to width, broad yet not especially large, densely and finely ciliate in the disk, the blade ovate in shape; bearing about from 30 to 34 lines of discal cilia across the widest portion; marginal cilia comparatively short, the longest only about a fifth the greatest wing width, short at the apex. Blade of the posterior wing broad (nearly as in *Gonatocerus dolichocerus* Ashmead, but broader), but not any broader across the apex of the venation, broadest somewhat beyond its middle, with a single line of discal cilia along the cephalic margin and a paired line along the caudal margin; within, the blade bears about three lines of discal cilia which are somewhat irregular; all discal ciliation fainter proximad. Marginal cilia of the caudal margin of the posterior wing long, distinctly longer than the longest cilia of the fore wing, about twice longer than the greatest width of the blade of the posterior wing, or not quite that long. In the fore wing there is a small naked area just out from the end of the marginal vein; this area is longer than wide.

Tarsi four-jointed, all the joints short, subequal, the proximal joint in the cephalic tarsi somewhat longer; tibial spurs single, acute,

onger than the proximal tarsal joints, the cephalic spur forked, larger, curved, forming a strigil. Parapsidal furrows complete; mesophragma present. Abdomen small, ovate, smaller than thorax, the ovipositor not exerted.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, normal, but the funicle joints shorter than usual, all subquadrate, none twice longer than broad. Scape moderate; pedicel usual, rather large, distinctly larger than any of the funicle joints; funicle joint 1 smallest, barely longer than wide, 2 and 3 rectangular, each a third longer than wide, subequal; joint 4 somewhat shorter and broader, subquadrate; 5 like 4 but slightly larger; 6 as long as either 2 or 3 but somewhat broader; club with the two divisions curved but not as much so as in the other species; the distal or third club joint is conic and nearly as long as the combined length of the two proximal joints. Pubescence inconspicuous.

(From 4 specimens, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Length, 0.70 mm. The same as the female. Abdomen still smaller. Marginal cilia of the fore wings longer, subequal in length to the longest marginal cilia of the posterior wing.

Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform, the joints of the flagellum longitudinally striate; club 2-jointed, the joints not different from those of the flagellum. Pedicel small, barely longer than wide, smaller than the first funicle joint; joints of funicle short, joint 1 shortest, somewhat rounded, but only a fourth shorter than the next joint; joints 2 to 9 subequal, not quite twice longer than wide; proximal club joint subequal to preceding joint, the last joint slightly shorter, narrower, bluntly conical. Pubescence inconspicuous, nearly if not quite absent.

(From 2 specimens, the same magnification.)

Described from two male and four female specimens sent for identification by Dr. L. O. Howard and bearing the label "919. Perth, W. Austr. G. Compere." Mounted in balsam.

Habitat: West Australia (Perth).

Types: No. 13824, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., 2 males, 4 females, each sex on a single slide (2 slides).

The following table separates the few described species of *Stethynium*:

DIAGNOSTIC TABLE OF THE DESCRIBED SPECIES OF STETHYNIUM ENOCK.

1. Posterior wings slender, normal, their longest marginal cilia (caudad) no longer than the longest marginal cilia of the fore wing. Joints of antennal funicle longer, the second joint at least twice longer than wide. Abdomen short, but conic-ovate, the ovipositor slightly exerted. Fore wings obtusely pointed at apex.

a. Light testaceous; second funicle joint of antenna only about twice longer than wide, only slightly longer than the proximal joint; marginal cilia of fore wing along the cephalic margin moderately short, at the apex very short. A large species, the fore wings broad.

triclavatum Enock

b. Gamboge to luteus; second funicle joint of antennæ thrice longer than wide, comparatively slender, distinctly longer than the proximal funicle joint; marginal cilia of fore wing along the cephalic margin moderate in length, not very short at extreme wing apex. Species small, the fore wings only moderate in width.

faunum Girault

2. Posterior wings abnormally broadened, their longest marginal cilia (caudad) distinctly longer than the same cilia of the fore wing. None of the funicle joints of the antenna twice longer than wide. Abdomen ovate, short, the ovipositor not at all exerted. Fore wing regularly rounded at apex.

a. Indian red; fore wings broad; second funicle joint of antenna only a third longer than wide; distal club joint forming nearly half of the club..... *peregrinum* Girault

TWO GENERA OF ICHNEUMONOIDEA.

BY H. L. VIERECK.

Cardiochiles Nees.

Type: Ichneumon saltator F.

This is not the same as the *Cardiochiles* described by Szepligeti in the *Genera Insectorum*, unless we assume that the number of joints given is a typographical error for m. p. 6, l. p. 4 jointed.

Stantonia Ashmead.

Type: Stantonia flava Ashmead.

This is not *Microtypus* Ratzeburg as stated by Szepligeti. The latter genus, as shown in the original description, has a middle areola on the metathorax and the first discoidal cell hardly larger than the first cubital cell.